

# Georgetown Herald

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 10.

SCOTT COUNTY KENTUCKY, MAY 3, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 530

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

will be forwarded by mail or otherwise to

any point (free of postage in the county)

required, at the following low rates:

If paid for in advance, \$1.75

If not paid in advance, \$2.00

At the end of the year, \$2.50

Liberal deductions to club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all

arrearages are paid.

Terms of advertising in the County Paper

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week, \$1.00

Two weeks, 1.50

Three weeks, 2.00

One month, 2.50

Two months, 4.00

Three months, 5.00

Six months, 7.00

Twelve months, 12.00

Each additional square (less than half a column)

and published for a longer time than three months)

charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month, \$5.00

Three months, 12.00

Six months, 20.00

Twelve months, 35.00

For Whole Column.

One month, \$10.00

Three months, 25.00

Six months, 45.00

Twelve months, 80.00

The above rates are for standing advertisements,

(without change.) For advertisements of the

year, with the privilege of changes, an additional

price will be charged, depending upon the number

of changes desired. A very liberal discount will

be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy

several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6

lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per

year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable

at pleasure, for \$15 three years, for \$25 three

squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly cus-

tomers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser

with the desired number of insertions, will be con-

tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the

privilege of quarterly changes, without additional

charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other ad-

vertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly

limited to their own immediate and regularly busi-

ness, and the business of an Advertising Firm is

not considered as including that of its individual

members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a

specified number of insertions will be continued

until ordered out, and payment exacted accord-

ingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged

as other advertisements. Announcing candidates

for State and County officers, advertising rates, to be

paid in advance.

No advertisement can hereafter be inserted

gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths,

marriages, and preaching appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year

unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisement will be

discontinued without previous notice to us, nor

will any charges be made for less than one year at

the yearly rates.

All loaded and displayed advertisements, and

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among

Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Mus-

seum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its library

comprises the same as that of Yale College, while

its scientific course embraces all the best portions

of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business

there is a course of three years in which a thorough

knowledge is imparted in agricultural Chemistry,

Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles

of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this

practical feature the College is believed to be

unparalleled. Its high aim is to furnish American

scholars and American business men. The rapid

increasing number of Students in attendance is

proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,

whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma

is therefore of uncertain value. It is a position

to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline

without the fear of extinguishing it, and to require

of its students every thing scholarly and manly

in the department. It has boarding arrangements

adapted to all classes of students; and so adusted

as to avoid the dangers incident to the boarding

of young men in the city. The young men in one

building. Students for the military can board for

\$10 per College year. Others of known good

moral habits for about \$5 or 70; while those

who may prefer boarding in private families can

do so for from \$20 to 100. No student is allowed

to board in any family but such as the Faculty has

approved; and a strict but kind supervision is ex-

ercised by the faculty over every student wherever

he may board. The scholastic year is divided into

two sessions. The first commences on the third

Monday in September; the second, on the first

Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition

\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application

to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell, L. L. D.

S. F. GANO,

Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been perma-

nently secured. His bringings with him a re-

spectable and accomplished instructor for

youth, warranting the belief that no institution

can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare

young men for College most thoroughly or to lay

the foundation for a substantial and well ordered edu-

cation.

TERMS: per session of 5 months—in advance

Tuition in Primary Department, \$10.00

Higher Branches, \$15.00

Additional charges for fuel, &c., \$1.00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer

of the College, F. E. McALLAN,

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

GEORGETOWN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences an-

ary 22, 1855.

DRAWING,

PAINTING,

EMBROIDERY,

FRENCH,

VOCAL MUSIC,

MUSICO-PIANO, &c.

together with all the usual branches of a

THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE

TERMS, per session of 20 weeks in

ADVANCE.

Tuition—in Primary Class, \$10.00

" Junior Class, 15.00

" Millie, 20.00

" Senior, 25.00

## TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-

LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS AND RAPE INVENT-

MENTS obtained through this agency. FIDELITY to

the interests of Non-Residents. Real Estate of land

for sale in all parts of the state. full exhibits of title

and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and

city lots. Lands located bought and sold. Claims

against the STATE OF INDIAN LANDS of land ad-

justed, and remittances made by exchange on New

Orleans or any of the northern cities. If desired,

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country

and the land system insurance; prior locations and

the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may al-

ways have some leading items and useful hints at

the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination.

Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREE-

MAN.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the beginning

of her revolution, in 1836, Texas offered large

bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her ar-

mies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of

those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands

promised by the Government of Texas land claims

regardless of date of character, whether SPANISH,

MEXICAN, or AMERICAN BOUNTY, SCOUT or LAND-

MONT. Having complete access to the Muster rolls,

Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public

Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages

for investigations of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the recovery

of lands illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and

to estates which have suffered from inattention or

mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR LOCA-

TION, we can offer particular inducements. Our

thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant

lands and surveys of the state, obtained from personal

inspection, insures the most favorable locations,

and perfect titles.

Long experience, and close attention to the LAND

system and an accurate knowledge of the different

classes of titles, together with the large amount of

land registered in our office for sale, enables us to

furnish prompt and reliable information, and as-

sistants to persons desiring good homes, and to afford

superior advantages to those wishing to make safe

and profitable investments.

We are offering FOR SALE LANDS in every part

of the state—improved and unimproved, of every

variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and

city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the

most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we

would say, that we keep books, in which are regis-

tered descriptions (furnished by the owners, or ob-

tained by personal inspection) and full exhibits of

title &c., all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a

cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If de-

sired, we will examine land in any part of the state,

ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Register-

ing for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANT HOUSE

holders, and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy

and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests

of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of

the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN, & CO.,

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and

the public, that owing to the fact that he has

been unable to pay his negro hire, although hun-

dreds of dollars are due him, that he must fore-

close; he hopes, therefore, that those who are in-

debted to him will come forward and settle forth-

## Letter from a Young Lady in Roxbury, Mass.

TO MISS SARAH SAG NICHOL, OF CINCINNATI.

Dear Sarah, I take up my pen to de-

scribe

A visit we've had from the Know-nothing

tribe,

Who came to our convent and entered

our rooms,

And behaved very much like unmanly

grooms.

What a comment, my dear, on those ban-

ners which wave

'O'er the land of the free and the home of

the brave.'

Two 'Busses' drove up with as vulgar a

set

Of inquisitive Yankees as ever had met.

They entered pell-mell and they spit on

the floors,

Examined the closets and rattled the

doors,

From garret to cellar ran wildly about,

And appeared quite determined to find

something out.

They ransacked the linen—burst open the

presses,

And looked very wise at our bonnets and

addresses.

Then they asked 'what is this' and 'pray

tell me what's that.'

And one put his foot in a trap for a rat,

And declared in a rage, tho' 'twas down

in the cellar,

That 'twas put there to injure some Pro-

testant 'feller.'

With horror we saw them our chapel in-

vade—

Such heroes are never of women afraid—

Here they laughed and they talked and

behaved with an air,

As if rudeness was honor, and impu-

dence prayer.



# NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Tuesday, April 23, 1855.

—Horace Greeley has gone to spend a few months in Europe with his family, which has been residing there some time. The day before he started for Boston to take the steamer, there was a great feed at the Irving house, of which, however, only the *Tribune* people themselves partook. It is understood that the tables groaned under a supply of the best raw wheat and peanuts the market afforded. After the cloth was removed, each guest was liberally supplied with good fresh water with the chill off, and the festivities of the evening commenced. Abstinence from all supper-exciting beverages was practised by all present, with one or two exceptions of gentlemen in the Europe War Department of the *Tribune*, who became somewhat excited in the course of the evening, and cackled rather boisterously for milk, but who, on catching the reproving glance of their chief, compromised to the extent of requesting that it should be carefully skimmed before it was brought into the room. Although there were no ladies present, dancing was kept up till a late hour; the festivities concluding with the "Maine Law Polka," which was spiritedly and gracefully danced by Horace Greeley and Solon Robinson; Mr. W. H. Fry having kindly consented to "pat Juba," a performance in which he is said to be excelled by no white musician in the Union.

—The Mayor has issued a manifest through the public journals of New York, in which he recommends all dealers in intoxicating liquors to strictly comply with the provisions of the Prohibitory Law, just passed by the Legislature. It is well known that Mayor Wood opposed the passage of the law; but now that it is on the Statute Book, he assures the public that he will, as far as it shall devolve on him, aid in its execution "to the best of his ability," as he has sworn to do, but little faith can be put in his promises, as long as he allows the policy men full swing.

—Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, who has been a warm advocate of the law for years, has also issued a sort of Proclamation, in which, he says:

"It is my intention to use all proper means for the strict and diligent enforcement of this law; for I believe that its benign provisions, if faithfully carried out, will tend more so advance the welfare and happiness of the community, than those of any other existing statute."

—Barnum has had one of the elephants sent from his museum to his farm at Bridgeport, where it is employed for agricultural purposes, and it is said to walk three times as fast as a pair of horses, driving the plough from 16 to 21 inches into the soil.

—Wolf, the Schnapps man, is trying to have his gin exempted from the list of liquors rendered contraband by the Maine Law. He claims that it is a drug, and imparts the following information concerning it, which will be doubtless interesting and quite new to the majority of men who have "seen life." Mr. Wolf says: "It is an agreeable and palatable medicine, and quite successful as a preventive of disease, when taken with hot water and sugar, with or without a squeeze of a lemon, or a portion of its rind. Accompanied by a full-flavored Havana cigar, the effect upon the spirits is delightful." In view of these pleasant sensations, which it creates in consumers, it is quite probable that Governor Clark will convene a special session of the State Legislature, to re-consider, and so amend the Maine Law, that Mr. Wolf may make a little more money by the sale of "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps."

—The annual election of officers of Tammany Society held at the Council Chamber in Tammany Hall last evening, was rather slimly attended, less than 200 members appearing, and resulted in the choice of the regular ticket, headed by Lorenzo B. Shepard. The ticket is understood to have been adopted with a view to a union of the discordant elements of the democratic party, to favor the Kinney and Cuba movements, and to strongly oppose the Maine Law. Mayor Wood is said to have been severely handled by sundry Sachems.

There is a proposition before the Common Council of New York that the city shall build a railroad in Broadway, and sell annually to the highest responsible bidder, the exclusive privilege of running cars, under proper restrictions;—The *Daily National Democrat* of this city has been changed into the *Daily News*, is now a cent paper, and is understood to have been purchased by the importers, manufacturers, and retailers of liquors; Whatever may be thought of the principle upon which the Maine Law is based, or of the policy on such a law, there is no denying the fact that the rum-sellers are about the meanest set of men in the community—suicidally mean; for it appears, of their own showing, that they have millions at stake, in this City alone, and yet were too ignorant and stingy to start a well conducted paper and employ competent persons to defend their interests, when a paper might have been of some service to them. Now that it is too late to effect anything, the six thousand men interested in the sale of liquor in New York, are content to issue a sneaking little sheet inferior to daily paper in the city, and looked upon with contempt even by the newboys, who cannot or will not sell it.

—An individual desirous of notoriety advertises that he will, on the next Fourth of July, ride from the Park up Broadway to Union Place, and back again in a vehicle drawn exclusively by rats, who will be harnessed one before the other, tandem.

—Archbishop Hughes and Erasmus Brooks are having a newspaper fight, in which the Senator has the best of it, so far. It appears that Crooks stated, in a speech delivered by him in the State Senate, that Hughes held in his own name, over \$5,000,000 worth of church property. The archbishop replied that if Brooks would show that to be the case, he, the archbishop, would give him a good bone for his own private picking, and would also found, in the city of New York, a public miscellaneous library accessible to men of all religious persuasions. A Catholic bookseller also advertises that he would furnish the first book toward the collection, gratis—"Opie on Lying." However, Erasmus comes out this morning with the following fair proposition: the archbishop and himself each to choose a man, the two thus chosen to elect a third, and the decision of the three as to whether the archbishop does or does not legally hold church property to the amount of \$5,000,000 to be final. Senator Brooks says that he demands this test in behalf of the city and the public to whom the library was promised.

There is a good deal excitement among the personal friends of Dr. Peck, now said to be a State prisoner in Cuba; but the public at large does not appear to take much interest in the matter. Filling-buster has got to be an old story, and the *garrote* has ceased to be considered a "new sensation."

The 6th Sixpenny Savings Bank in America was established in New York city less than two years ago, since when it has opened accounts with 5,277 individuals whose deposits have amounted in the gross to \$18,559, 53, of which 137,681.35 have been withdrawn. The depositors are chiefly children and very poor people. The success of the institution thus far has been quite equal to the anticipations of its friends.

New York City is moving "up town" so rapidly, that many of the wise men and rulers thereof are seriously discussing the question of building the new City Hall in Madison square, about two miles from the present City Hall, in the Park, which was but recently the supposed centre of the business population; and within the memory of that notorious individual, "the oldest inhabitant," was the northern limit or frontier of civilization—that is, city civilization.

The new law requiring the prepayment of letters, has had the effect of making postage stamps scarce in New York. There is a movement on foot among the opponents of the Maine Law to procure a division of New York, by forming a new State within its limits, extending as far north as the parallel of 42 degrees, and comprising the countries of Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Westchester, New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. The legislation at Albany is declared to be so hostile to the interests of New York City, as to suggest such a measure as a practical expedient of self-defence.

Comodore Vanderbilt's name is used in connection with the next Presidency. Now that George Law and Vanderbilt have "declared their intentions," it is quite probable that E. K. Collins will be put forward by some his friends. But, although these three men have, up to this point, accomplished a good deal by steam not one of them has the ghost of a chance for the Presidency. Should they be nominated, and run, their boilers will all burst in that race.

The Money Market is unchanged, their supply still more than sufficient to meet the demand, at 6 per cent. on call, and 7 per cent. for short dated prime paper.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY.

The subjoined highly important news came to us last evening in an "extra" from the office of the Platte Argus. We give it to our readers just as it was received, and without vouching for the correctness of the version as detailed:

Below will be with avidity the letter of our correspondent at Parkville. It was written by an impartial and an intelligent gentleman, who was an eye witness to the whole occurrence, and may be considered perfectly authentic.

It will be seen that Geo. S. Park and Wm. J. Patterson, who have for years been manifesting freesoil and abolition proclivities, through the "Luminary," and otherwise—were ordered to depart from the country in three weeks. The resolutions speak like *flint to the powder*—like determined patriots who know no fear, and mean to defend their rights and their institutions.—Let the case be fairly understood—let the world understand, that the people in honest simplicity and determination have destroyed the press and fixtures of the Luminary newspaper for the reason, that George S. Park and W. J. Patterson, who are citizens of a slave state—supported by a slave state—supported by slaveholders' money, have been in open rebellion and opposition to the institution of slavery, and the interest and safety of our people and property. Week after week, the columns of their paper have been filled with violent denunciations of the pro slavery men of Missouri and Kansas and in open and avowed aid of the 'Aid Societies' of the North! For this they have suffered—for nothing else. Let traitors beware. The people are aroused—strong arms and stout hearts are enlisted—not for a day, or a single campaign but for the war! We fight for peace—a final peace—for justice and our rights. Again, we say, in tones which we would prefer should resound like the thunders of the Heavens: *Let traitors among us beware!* Let those who are coming to oppose us, count well the cost.

PARKVILLE, Mo., April 18, '55.

Mr. Editor: The spontaneous up-heavings of an indignant and outraged community were manifested here to day, in a decided manner. To tell you that the "Industrial Luminary," a newspaper owned by George Park and W. J. Patterson, in this town, is a freesoil sheet, and has been aiding and abetting the eastern abolition Societies in their abortive attempt to abolish Kansas, for the past year, is to tell you what you already know. You are also aware that Park has a large hotel in this place, kept by a Freesoiler, imported from Illinois, and devoted to the same foul purposes. It seems that certain men in the neighborhood determined to abate the nuisance. How they managed to notify so many, and keep it quiet, I don't understand; but about ten o'clock this morning, we were surprised to see about ten or fifteen of our most respectable country acquaintances ride into town, and go to the printing office and put Patterson under guard. Park, it appears, had either heard of it or his good luck prompted him to the mouth of Blue, in Kansas territory. At 12 o'clock about two hundred men had arrived. The press was very quietly taken down and paraded into the street. The crowd was called to order and Patterson was brought forth to receive his sentence; one speaker stated that they all were aware that they came there with the firm determination to black, tar and feather, and ride on a rail, G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, but that, as Park had escaped, and left his scape goat to suffer for both, he wished the meeting to decide what should now be done with the prisoner. Another speaker declared his voice was for mercy; not that he had any excuses to offer for Patterson, for he despised him as strongly as any man could; but that Patterson's wife throughout the morning, had hung to him like a leech; that she now held on to him and that he could not inflict the punishment without gross violence to her feelings, and perhaps rudeness to her person. He therefore, for the sake of the wife, moved a vote to be taken to remit the tars, feathers, &c., and set Mr. Patterson at large, for the present. The vote was accordingly taken and a small majority went in favor of the prisoner; he was, therefore, set at large. The following resolutions were then offered, and voted on singly, and not one dissenting voice was heard on the ground. Almost every one voted with a 'viva,' too, that showed they were in earnest.

Resolved, 1. That the Parkville Industrial Luminary is a nuisance, which has been endured too long, and should now be abated.

2. That the editors, to wit: G. S. Park and W. J. Patterson, are traitors to the State and country in which they live, and should be dealt with as such.

3. That we meet here again, on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park, or W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri river, and if they go to Kansas to reside, we pledge our honor as men, to follow and hang them.

4. That at the suggestion of our Parkville friends we will attend to some other Freesoilers not far off.

5. That we will suffer no person belonging to the Northern Methodist Church, to preach in Platte county after this date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence and a hemp rope for the second.

6. That we earnestly call on our sister counties throughout the state to rise in their might and clean themselves of freesoilism.

7. That our peace, our property, and our safety requires us at this time to do our duty.

8. That we request every pro-slavery paper in Missouri and Kansas to publish the above resolutions.

The Press was then shouldered with a white cap drawn over its head and labelled "Boston Aid," the crowd following in regular order; it was marched through town nearly to the upper landing and there, with three hearty cheers was deposited in the tomb of "all the Capulets," to wit: the Missouri river.

A speech was then made to the crowd, and they dispersed peaceably, each taking the road to his own home.

During the day frequent telegraphic dispatches were received from both ends of the line of a most encouraging nature.

*Sic transit gloria Satur di.*

[Extract from Mr. Clay's celebrated speech in defense of the American System, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 3, 1832:]

"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills capacious barns and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the NATIVES OF THE EMERALD ISLE. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that IRELAND was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain.—The same open heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America and I have no doubt, that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to Amer-

ica, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home.

Considerable difficulty is found to obtain a full crew for the ships setting out from this port for the Polar region for the relief of Dr. Kane, and a fine chance is thus open for young men who want a nice, or rather, an ice birth. Just now, as the thermometer has by some strange freak found its way up above 80 degrees, there is something rather refreshing in the idea of coolness, and the journey does not even appear so terrible an aspect.

At the hearing of T. Bucknell, one of the parties charged with violating the neutrality by endeavoring to enlist men for the British service in the Crimea, and who is supposed to be a captain in the British army, a witness from New York testified that he keeps and intelligence office in that city, and was requested by the defendant to visit a Sir Joseph Howe, at Delmonico's hotel, who appears to have been the director of the whole affair. Sir Joseph endeavored to make arrangements with him to procure from three to five thousand men to be shipped to Nova Scotia under the guise of laborers and afterwards to be enlisted and sent to the Crimea. This Sir Joseph Howe is probably a descendant of the General Howe who commanded the British Army of Invasion in the days of the Revolution, and it is a pity he too has not been arrested and committed for trial with his confederates, who superintended the details of the scheme. The whole project was a grossly illegal and audacious one. If, during the Mexican war, any officers of the United States Army had opened recruiting offices in England, we should never have heard the last of it, and they would have been fortunate indeed if their punishment had been commuted to transportation to one of her pearl colonies.

A gentleman from Virginia was robbed of 1000 by a fat, ugly, jet black colored woman with whom he had been having some agreeable conversation; in an alley, in the negro quarter of the city. He made complaint to the police, one of whom fortunately arrested the fair charmer, who had proved so attractive to him, and nearly all the money was found in her possession and restored to him.

New railroad arrangements have recently been effected here, by which on and after the first Monday of May, passengers leaving the city at 6 o'clock A. M., by the Reading Railroad depot, will arrive at Niagara Falls the same evening, before 10 1/2 P. M., at which time a train will leave for Detroit, and arrive there at 6 o'clock the next morning. By this arrangement, we are brought within 14 1/2 hours travel of Niagara, 24 hours of Detroit, and 34 hours of Chicago.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held a meeting the other day, and as their terms have nearly expired, and a new election will take place in a few weeks, they have passed a series of reformatory resolutions most virtuously denouncing the time honored practice of supplying themselves with liquors at the public expense. The mover of the resolutions introduced his series with one reading thus:—

"Resolved, That the Alms-house is not, nor never was intended for a drinking saloon."

After some debate, this resolution was defeated by a vote of 10 to 9, on the ground that the proposition embraced in it was too self evident to render its formal avowal necessary. This fact, however, admits of some debate, for while the Alms-house in itself was undoubtedly designed for the relief of the indigent, it is equally clear that the practice has been for the great mass of the "Guardians" to make it a scene of dissipation to such an extent that the resolution in question grew to be decidedly necessary to inform them of the true character of the Institution.

They have apparently grown to regard the great object of its establishment to be to furnish them with magnificent repasts, beautifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season and abundantly seasoned with the choicest wines and liquors.—To the question "where can the best diners and liquors be obtained in Philadelphia," the answer is at the Alms-house, and the post of Guardian is therefore one of the highest aspirations of the luxurious gourmand; side by side with the vast concourse of indigent poor, who are only rescued from the direst distress, by provisions for their most absolute necessities, their Guardians revel in a profusion which would honor the board of a monarch.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1855.

The 8th Anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo was appropriately celebrated by the returned volunteers of the Mexican war, by dedicating the new Scott Legion Monument, erected by the State in Glenwood Cemetery, to mark the last resting place of a number of their gallant companions who have already "shuffled off this mortal coil," and where they, too, will find their last earthly resting place. About one hundred and fifty of them were in the procession, most of them still quite youthful in their appearance, but deeply tinged with the bronze hue of a Mexican sun. They were accompanied by a large military escort of our volunteer companies, forming a very handsome display, and Dr. Joel B. Sutherland delivered an appropriate and eloquent oration at the Cemetery.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, commanded by the Captain Ingraham, who was warmly lauded for his brave conduct in reference to Kozza, a few years since, is daily expected at this port for the purpose of being refitted. The Captain is one of the noblest ornaments of the Navy, and it is a pity it does not contain more of the same sort.

How long the prohibitory law will remain in force there, remains to be seen—probably until the election is over and the new Board becomes comfortably installed. The shrewd ones are already suspecting that the resolution is a mere ruse to frighten off competition for the place, by destroying the valuable perquisite which forms an important item in its rewards, and thus securing their own reelection. The idea of abstaining for a few weeks in order to secure a renewal of spiritual enjoyments for a whole year afterwards, is decidedly ingenious, and worthy of the great genius for providing for their own creature comforts which forms the leading characteristic of the model Guardians of the Poor.

A child about eighteen months old, while playing in the streets, was run over by a dirt cart and immediately killed.—The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and the driver who had been arrested, was therefore discharged.

A gentleman down town while digging in his yard struck upon a leaden pipe about five inches in diameter. Its course was traced and found to lead into a vault, the existence of which was previously unknown by the owner of the property, where a dilapidated desk, a crucible, a finger ring, a ring-bolt secured to the wall, and a number of human bones were found. The *quid nunc* have so far failed to solve the mystery.

A question is pending in the yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends or Quakers, which it is feared will have an almost inevitable tendency to lead to another separation or division of the Society. The contending parties are known respectively as the Guernseys and the Wilburites. Great numbers of them have assembled here from the country, and our streets are full of broad-brims and plain bonnets surmounting countenances looking unusually dismal and solemn.

Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. Beef cattle sell at the exorbitant rate of from \$10 1/2 to \$13. Flour commands \$10.75 to \$11 per barrel; Rye Flour, \$7.00; Corn Meal, \$4.62, Wheat sells for from \$2.60 to 2.75; Rye, \$1.62, Corn, 108@130c Oats, 68@70c.

(From the Daily Louisville Times.)

To the Public.

The undersigned citizens, formerly members of the know nothing Council in this place, having recently withdrawn wholly and entirely from that order, beg leave to state, respectfully, that they were not altogether pleased with the management and principles of said order. For those reasons they have dissolved their connection, and withdrawn from the association, and will, as freemen, vote their sentiments on every question that may arise.

D. Bond, L. Bond, J. F. Frazer, R. H. Frazer, R. Dedman, Wm. Wise, W. B. Black, M. B. Solomon.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., April 27th 1855.

Eugenia and Victoria.

A gossiping correspondent of the New York Times, writing from London, says: "I need scarcely observe that the Empress Eugenia is the object of prospective curiosity with the whole fair sex. There will be a rush to see her, and Napoleon is surely most glad to have a wife, having 'risen from the ranks,' is certain to be looked for eagerly by all the female population of any country. Why should Mrs. Smith not think her daughter, Miss Eugenia Smith, destined for a position like Mademoiselle Montijo's? And then, the comparisons to be drawn between her and the Queen? What a field for feminine conversation. I am rather afraid for poor Victoria. She is too much criticised even now, without being compared to any one else. 'She looks sulky, ill-natured, rather *passé*, very common, proud, and a great deal more.—She drinks—she beats her children—she is awfully jealous, so as to have once locked out Prince Albert, who went home a little after 10—she is most tyrannical to her servants, and boxes their ears,' &c., &c. I have heard all these remarks, not once but a thousand times, not in one rank in society, but in all ranks. What will it be, when she will be looked at by the side of the smiling, beautiful Empress, who has not been a Princess? It is absolutely fortifying to think of the remarks in store for her Majesty. Loyalty has no power over female lips that will talk scandal."

ARABELLA.

'My dearest Arabella, You've been in my heart a dweller, And if I catch you talking to another fellow, I'll pick up a candlestick or umbrella, And hit you on the smeller, And make you beller.'

Some one having said that the cradle is a woman's ballot box, an exchange replies: 'Yes, and some them deposit in it two ballots at once. Now isn't that illegal?—Say?'

MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 1st.

Remarks.—Rope.—We notice some inquiry for this article to-day, with sales of 500 coils at 7c.—Moss pork is in request, but buyers are not disposed to accede to the demands of holders, who continue to require the outside figures of the past week, and a small portion of the orders received to-day were filled at 15c. Groceries are quiet. Flour dull. Grain in good demand and firm with moderate supplies.

The river is slowly falling with 6 feet 9 inches in the canal. The weather is fine.

Groceries.—Sales of 200 bags Rio Coffee at 11c; 20 bbls refined sugar at 85c@86c. No sales reported in molasses at 8c.

Corn.—Sales of 1450 bushels ear corn (white shelled) at 55c@56c, including a sale of 200 bushels delivered at Jeffersonville at 58c.

Flour.—Sales of 200 bushels at 95c.

Oil.—Sales of superfine and extra at \$10. \$10 25, and \$10 50; a good article of superfine can be purchased by the 50 bbls at 9 75.

Whisky.—Sales of 50 bbls rectified at 15c; 10 do old Bourbon at 1c.

Soap.—Sale of 150 bbls bar soap at 1 75@2.

Provisions.—Sale of 5000 lbs canvassed, yellow washed hams at 9 1/2c; loose; 311 bbls new meat pork at 15c; 25 bbls prime at 13c.

Hides.—Sales of 50 dry flint hides at and 14c, 20 bbls Tallow at 41c.

Bagging and Rope.—Sales of 220 pcs common hand loom bagging at 18@19c, cash and 4 mo 600 coils rope at 7c.

Hemp.—Sales of 18 tons dew rotted at 25c per ton.

Shoeing.—Sales of 35 bales "Pena" Mills and 18 bales Another do at 8 1/2c.

Potatoes.—Sales of mixed qualities Irish Potatoes at \$1 1/2 @ 1 40; very choice "White Mercer" at \$1 per bushel, a new article in this market; sales of choice hams at \$6 per bushel.

Fruit.—Sale of 15 bbls M Raisins at \$6; 15 bbls lay-ers at \$2; 2 bbls choice Sicily oranges at \$6 50; 10 bbls prime lemons at 4c.

Flour.—To New Orleans pound freight 25c, extra drayage paid by boat; cattle 5 per head; sheep 60c; horses and mules 5c. From Portland, pork at 40c; whiskey 75c @ bbl; Tobacco 2 50 @ lb. Lard in kegs 20c @ keg.

Exchange.—Sight exchange on the Eastern cities at 2 1/2 @ premium; N. O. dull, nominal at 1c premium.

CINCINNATI, May 1, P. M.

Flour.—dull at \$9 50.

Whisky.—dull.

Corn.—18,000 bushels sold at 75@77.

Provisions.—Quiet; 40 lbs bacon shoulders sold at 7c, packed; 3,000 pieces bulk hams sold at 3c.

Lined oil 90@92.

Butter.—Dull, at 16@18c.

Oats.—51c.

Seed.—Clover 55c bush-sold.

Groceries.—Molasses firm at 82c; active inquiry for sugar 20 @ 100 lbs gross weight; we quote common 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c @ lb, gross weight.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, May 1st.

Beef.—The number of cattle arrived during the past week amounted to 245 head, of which 80 head were shipped to New Orleans and 125 sold in this market at \$9 to \$11 25 @100 lbs, according to quality. Good lots of cattle are selling at 10@10 1/2c. About 50 head of all descriptions in the market.

Sheep and Lambs.—For good shipping lots \$5 50 to \$6, wool off. Sales to butchers at \$4 50 to \$4 75 head. Lambs bring \$1 50 to 2c; with few offerings.

Hogs.—The market is well supplied with inferior. Well-corned fat hogs are extremely scarce and readily bring 3 @ 100 lbs gross weight; we quote common 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c @ lb, gross weight, varying according according to quality.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, May 1st.

Hogs and Cattle.—The demand for hogs is about equal to the supply, and the market is steady at \$4 50 @ 50 hundred lbs gross. Beef Cattle are very scarce, and for a day or two past fair qualities have commanded \$10 @ 100 lbs net. This we suppose is mainly a tribute to the improvement of pastures. For some time past the bulk of the beefs offered were of exceedingly poor quality, but they were sold in this condition. Now that grass is becoming plenty they will be put in better order, and thus a steady now will insure a better supply in the future.

Sheep are scarce, and prime sell at \$4@4 1/2c @ head, varying according according to quality.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, May 1st.

Beef Cattle.—The market continues firm at 12@12 1/2c @ lb net for good cattle.

Hogs.—Supply ample. Prices at 7@7 1/2c @ lb net.

Sheep.—We quote at \$5@5 75 @ head.

BACON & LARD WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN CASH OR GROCERIES for either of the above articles by S. Y. KEENE.

April 19, 1855-S. Y.

WHAT DOES ALL That Crowd Mean?

Going into Sam Keene's after Flour and Meal and Potatoes and Pumpkinseed & Sugar and Coffee.

HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT 50 CENTS?

No. You see he keeps a great many Articles the other Merchants do not, & I am told he is "HARD RUN" on account of the times and has to sell Cheap to get Cash to pay his Debts.

DON'T HE TRADE FOR BACON?

Yes Sir-ree—Wants a lot badly now, and anything else in the way of Marketing you got to Sell.

April 12, 1855-T. H.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 14

GEORGETOWN, KY.

MEETS [AT PRESENT] EVERY MONDAY NIGHT, BY ORDER OF THE W. M.

APRIL 26, 1855-9-ly.

GREAT BARGAINS

Watches & Jewelry.

AT the store room of Thomas J. Shepard will be opened and exposed for sale on Wednesday, the 25th inst., a large assortment of fine GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND JEWELRY; all of which will be sold at a bargain for CASH or good negotiable paper. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock for themselves.

April 26, 1855-9-ly.

E. CLARK, JR.

WM. M. HINTON

Paris Jewelry Store.

CLARK & HINTON, DEALERS IN—

Fine Gold & Silver Watches

PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Main Street, opposite the Court House, Paris Kentucky. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

Paris, Ky., April 26, 1855.



# THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL;  
No Creed but Truth; No Party but Manhood.  
HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR.  
GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.  
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1855.

**RECEIPTS.**  
J. W. West, town, paid to No 44, vol 11 4 00  
S. N. Green, Oxford, paid to No 49, vol 10 2 00  
David Nutter, county, paid to No 52, vol 11 1 75  
Lewis Powell, T. P., paid to No 5, vol 11 3 25  
James Sharon, Oxford, paid to No 52, vol 11 1 75

We are authorized to announce HIRAM WOOD a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

May 3, 1855-11-12.

We are authorized to announce B. M. CHAMBERS a candidate for Constable in this district at the ensuing election in May.

May 3, 1855-11-12.

We are authorized to announce F. KENNEDY, of Paris, a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this (the 9th Judicial district) at the ensuing election in May.

April 26, 1855-9-12.

We are authorized to announce L. B. DICKERSON, the present incumbent, as candidate for the office of Commonwealth's attorney in the ninth judicial district at the next May election.

April 12, 1855-7-41.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS S. PAGE a candidate for the office of Auditor of the State at the ensuing election in August.

March 15, 1855-3-12.

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. M. LEMON a candidate for the office of Constable in the Georgetown district at the ensuing election in May.

April 5, 1855-6-12.

*In the great heart of human life,  
The sweetest throb is that of love.*

Ay, even so, for what is life, though passed in the fullest, deepest, enjoyment of all other means of happiness, if in its horizon the star of love shines not brightly and governing. Yes, love, pure, devoted, self-denying, all-absorbing, and yet with all this we mean not the love of lovers as popular parlance has the beautiful term in approved application, but that love born of the spirit which being made flesh in our actions, makes us like in our love to the first great Father of the sentiment without which life becomes a curse—a something to be enduring, not desired—a burden to be borne because imposed by the God who is love and commands us to love one another even as he hath loved of the principle to us from himself.

Not then is the happiness of the 'great heart of human life' depending on love as signified when *laddie and lass*, silly sentimentalities or nicely-named nothings to each other in courtships happy season; ever finishing with 'I love thee! my love, I love.'

Not the love that throbs loud and strong within the bosoms of many men, when counting out, and gloating over hoarded heaps of 'dust dug from'—perchance the scant earnings of less lucky neighbors, whose wives and little ones may [while he holds 'solitary communion with his ill-gotten gains'] be suffering for the first necessities of food and raiment.

Not the love of self and its patronized seconds which hurries many with hearts throbbing with anticipations of 'gay revel' into pastimes and pleasures to the squandering of time, talent and means, which if more lovingly disposed of, would secure an incalculable amount of comfort for many of our spiritually and temporarily destitute brethren and sisters alike with ourselves the offspring of one great spiritual Parent. In short this throb of love so essential to the well of the 'great heart of human life' must not be alone individual, but more collective in its influence.

Let us, feel the love that binds men and women more spiritually, less carnally and calculatingly, and not at all in that sickly sighing sentiment, that wanes with the honey-moon ne'er again to wax.

The love that scorps such a distortion of humanity as a *niggard*, and loosens men's purse-strings to all the needy within their reach, sacrificing selfish gratifications, and securing a sweet reward in the heart's throb of a love for our neighbor as ourselves. That honorable warmth of heart that causes man to love his fellow-man as his brother, that deals gently with the erring, that heals the sick, leads the blind, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked and in such a general dispensation of love, remembers only that God is the great Father of the good within our souls and all emanating therefrom, and that 'tis in him we live and move, and through his love that we are granted prolonged opportunity for improvement by self-culture in, and practice of the doctrine taught by himself while associating with man in person on earth, and only thus condescending from his own pure, holy state, through his unbounded affection for his children of the earth, sinful as earthly.

## PERIODICALS.

Arthur's Home Magazine, published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum in advance, or 2 copies 1 year for \$3.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, \$3 per year or Blackwood and 1 of the four Reviews \$5, or Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10. Postage quarterly in advance on Blackwood and the Reviews, 80 cents a year, viz: 25 cents on Blackwood, and 14 cents for each of the Reviews. Address, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, Entrance 54 Gold street, New York.

Godey's Lady's Book, terms per year \$3 or the Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine for \$3 50, or the Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine for \$4 50. Address, L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut street Philadelphia.

Household Words, a journal conducted by Chas. Dickens, a periodical for the Scholar, the working man and the Moralist, and for all lovers of good Literature. Besides the able articles of its editor Chas. Dickens, it has a regular staff of contributors—the most eminent men in various departments of Art, Science and Literature—among whom may be noticed Farady, William Howitt, Leigh Hunt and Barry Cornwall. Terms \$3 a year or 25 cents a number. To Clergymen, Post Masters and Agent 2 00. Two copies 5 00; 3 copies 6 00; 5 copies 8 75. One copy gratis to the getter up of a club of five. Address, Dix & Edwards, 10 Park Place, New York.

Graham's Magazine, published by Richard H. See, 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This periodical may justly be classed among the first of our Country, equalled by few, excelled by none, an able rival and worthy contemporary with Arthur's, Godey's, &c. Terms, 1 copy 1 year 3 00; 2 copies 1 year 5 00; 4 copies 1 year, and 1 to agent 10 00; 8 copies 1 year, and one to agent 20 00; in addition to which are offered several splendid steel engravings as premiums to the agents of clubs. Address, Richard H. See & Co, Publisher, Philadelphia.

United States Magazine, undoubtedly one of the cheapest and best publications afloat, Manufacture, Agriculture, Commerce and Trade, at only 1 00 per annum. Address, J. M. Emerson & Co. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Spruce street, New York.

We have received the April number of the Scaple, one of the most pleasantly readable journals of the day, comprising all the varieties of reading to suit the different moulds and moods of men's minds. It is a quarterly issue of 64 pages, at 1 00 per year in advance or 25 cents per number. Address, Edward H. Dixon, M. D. No 42, Fifth Avenue, New York.

New York Musical Review and Choral Advocate, a journal of Sacred and Secular Music, published by Mason Brothers, 23 Park Row, New York. Terms, 1 00 per annum or 6 1/2 cents per number.—Issued every two weeks.

American Phrenological and Water Cure Journals, published by Fowler & Wells, No 308 Broadway, New York, at 1 00 per annum each.

These Journals are well worthy of the world's praise, combining the useful with the agreeable in their contents, thereby being at once a pleasant pastime and profitable employment for all ages and classes of readers, while the very low terms place them within the reach of all.

The Sacred Circle, is edited with much force and ability, devoted to the promulgation of truth in every form, and interested in the good of society at large. Terms, 2 00 per year, always in advance or 25 cents per number. Address, Partridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway, New York.

### KATE AYLESFORD.

We have read with much pleasure a tale of recent publication entitled Kate Aylesford, by the popular writer Chas. Peterson. It is as his tales must be, well written, and capable of keeping alive in the mind of the reader till the last page is conned, the interest excited by the introductory pages. For sale by T. B. Peterson, No 102 Chestnut street Philadelphia.

Buchanan's Journal of Man, is generally known, and appreciated as a publication of much strength and ability, and in originality of thought surpassed by none. Terms, 1 00 per annum, 32 pages monthly. Address, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Editor and Proprietor, No 7 Hart's Building, corner of Fourth and Hammond streets, east of Main, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Eclectic Medical Journal, conducted by Drs. Jos. R. Buchanan & R. S. Newton, at 2 00 per year in advance. All letters on the business of the Journal should be addressed to Dr. R. S. Newton, corner of College and Seventh streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

United States Bank Mirror, published semi-monthly, by Paddock & Co. Exchange Brokers, south-east corner of Third and Walnut streets. Terms, invariably in advance, 2 00 semi-monthly, 1 50 monthly, including glass coin book and book of plates.

Dye's Bank Note Plate Delineator; a spurious and altered bill detector, giving printed descriptions of the genuine notes, of every denomination, of all the Banks doing business throughout the United States and British North America. Published by John S. Dye, Exchange Broker, and Publisher of Dye's Bank Mirror, 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden Lane, New York. Terms, 2 00 per annum, single copies 1 00.

### Putnam's Monthly.

The publication of this worthy magazine, has passed into the hands of Dix & Edwards, from whom we have received the May number, which we take pleasure in acknowledging as a favor and from our candid opinion of its merits, willingly recommend it to the public as one of the best in every sense now published in the land.

It will be the aim of its present proprietors to acquire still greater excellence in the course it hitherto pursued, will advocate decided principles without becoming partisan or prejudiced, criticize candidly and justly, yet generously, and in seeking to amuse its readers, will also make it a point to instruct and benefit, and solicit the contributions of men of every grade of Literature, Science, and Art.—Terms, 3 00 a year, or Putnam's Monthly and Household Words 5 00. Address, Dix & Edwards, 10 Park Place, New York.

The fourth volume of the Ladies Christian Annual, a popular and well-established monthly, will commence with July 1855, and promises to be considerably improved in every respect.

It is a work devoted to the interests of purely moral, high-toned literature, and entirely removed from any party or sectional prejudice. Many attractions are promised in the next volume, among which one of the best will be, Sketches of the Holy Land, by Dr. J. T. Barclay, the distinguished Missionary, also choice contributions from such pens as Prof. E. Evan Edwards, W. R. Lawrence, A. B. Walthall, and many others of noted literary merit. Terms, 1 copy 1 year 1 00; 6 copies 1 year 5 00; 13 copies 1 year 10 00; 20 copies 1 year 15.

The editor of the Commonwealth did us injustice recently in misquoting our language; secondly, some time since, in giving an *ex parte* judgment against us, when subsequent evidence, which could not be controverted, proved the correctness of our position and the duplicity of our opponent; when this said editor denied even the evidence of his own senses, upon mere partisan grounds.

If the editor of the Commonwealth feels still inclined to do us the 'justice' which he flatters himself that we deprecate, let him 'crack his whip,' for we are rather of the opinion, that in that case we can give him a 'Roland for an Oliver,' without traveling by the 'under ground railroad.'

The sapient editor of the Commonwealth, taking advantage of our mild and just rebuke, of his political impertinence, vauntingly boasts of his patriotic relations of Revolutionary memory. If the editor's reminiscences of patriotic descent, are not merely boasting, in view of his present affiliation with *Know Nothingism*, all we have to say is, Alas! 'What a falling off is there, my countrymen!'

On Saturday evening, the Anti-Know Nothings of Scott county held a meeting at the Court House. It was a mere business meeting. Col. REMUS PAYNE was called to the chair, and on motion, all the Anti-Know Nothings of Scott county were unanimously appointed as delegates to the Anti-Know Nothing Convention to meet at Lexington on the 1st of May. And on motion of L. B. DICKERSON, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

### Religious Items.

Elders J. T. Johnson and Walter Scott are assisting Mr. Smith, pastor of the Christian Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut, in a series of meetings. Mr. Johnson is a brother of the famous Col. R. M., and was himself more than thirty years ago a highly influential member of Congress from this State.—*Courier*

Gen. Wright, Democrat, was, on Tuesday, elected Mayor of Hudson, N. J., by fifty-six majority, over F. B. Carpenter, Know Nothing.

## CONCERT.

The attention of those whose souls are attuned to harmony is directed to the advertisement of the Continental Vocalists, in another column, who propose to give a concert at Apollo Hall on Thursday, the 3d. inst. Every body ought to go, for he who hath not music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils; he is fit to be a Know Nothing and "nothing else!"

'Tim' is informed that we have heretofore published his 'ugly' article, and that we have no idea, after this week, of 'doubling teams,' for his, or any body else's amusement or benefit. Moreover, as 'the knife' has long since passed out of our hands into those of a much more worthy competitor, by virtue of our restoration to that pristine beauty for which we were heretofore distinguished and admired by the fair sex in general and our 'better half' in particular, it would be idle for us again to acknowledge the ugly imputation contained in the communication of 'Tim.' The reverse of which imputation we might now boast of, were it not 'vain and ridiculous excess to gild refined gold, paint the lily, or add a perfume to the violet!'

Owing to unforeseen circumstances we have not been able to pay that attention to the editorial columns of the Herald this week, that we could wish. For all errors of omission or commission we ask that our readers will—

'That mercy we to others show,  
That mercy show to us!'

The committee appointed to wait on General Butler, and report his nomination for Congress, and solicit his acceptance, returned to Covington Thursday last. The General declines; not being willing to engage in active political life. He expressed, however, deep interest in the success of the democratic party, which fully refutes the rumors that "Sam" has started for the benefit of the new party.

Touch not, handle not the notes of the State Stock Bank, Logansport State Stock Bank, Pere; State Stock Security Bank, and Wabash River Bank, Jasper; all in the State of Indiana. It has transpired in the course of the liquidation of these interesting institutions, that the bonds are nearly or entirely exhausted, and quite a large portion of the original litter of circulation is still out outstanding.

It appears from an elaborate article in the New York Courier and Enquirer, on the resources of Russia, that the revenue of that empire is over \$200,000,000. The church, too, is enormously rich, and furiously patriotic. Whatever motives Russia may have for desiring peace, lack of the sinews of war is not one of them.

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is a singular fact, says the Boston Transcript, that there are more Lutheran churches in the United States than there are of the Roman Catholic faith. The Lutheran ministers, in point of numbers, come up within two hundred of the priests of the Catholic Church in this country, and yet there is but one Lutheran Church in New England.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.—Were we only half as lenient to the living as we are to the dead, how much of happiness might we render them; and from how much pain and bitter remorse might we be spared when the "all-atoning grave" has closed over them.

### Gen. W. O. Butler.

From the following, which we copy from the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday it will be seen that Gen. W. O. Butler declines making the canvass for Congress in the Tenth District.

DECLINED.—We regret to hear that General Butler declines the nomination for Congress, tendered him by the Democracy of the Tenth district of Kentucky. To the committee that waited on him, General Butler expressed his hostility to Know Nothingism, and denounced as a silly calumny the report that he favored their course. Domestic reasons governed the General in his refusal to take the nomination.

### Fine Mules for Sale.

The attention of stock holders is directed to the advertisement of well kept Mules—in number 64—offered for sale by Wm. Snyder, residing at Petersburg, Boone Co., Ky. A good chance for speculation, no doubt.

At the earnest solicitation of personal and political friends, our esteemed friend HIRAM WOOD has consented to become a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

He is a gentleman every way worthy of the support of the Democracy of Scott county; and of those who patriotically repudiate the doctrines and policy of Know Nothingism.

### EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Col. Wm. Schouler, of New England origin, and now editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, formerly a leading Whig, and now a Know Nothing Journal of no mean ability, is at present on a visit to the land of his nativity, where he picks up various items of interest to our readers as well as his own. Under date of Boston, April 19, he says:—

'The one engrossing topic of conversation for some days past, has been the legislative investigation into the proceedings of the Nunnery committee. So far as they related to the visit to the Catholic seminary at Roxbury, nothing more than a little indiscretion on the part of one or two members, was shown. Everything was not strictly according to Gunter,' certainly, but the committee were

not 'experts' in the business; not one of the members, probably, was ever in the Legislature, before the present year, and something may be pardoned to their inexperience. To be sure, some pious people, and others not so pious, who can appreciate gentlemanly and lady-like behavior, opened their eyes wider than usual, when it came out that one of the committee, [Mr. Hiss, of Boston,] in a free and easy conversation with the Lady Superior, asked permission to visit her for the purpose of having a little agreeable conversation, with sundry other questions of a similar bearing. But, after all, at the close of the investigation, matters looked much better for the committee, than any one supposed they would do. But when it incidentally came out that the same member of the committee who was so familiar in his conversation with the sisters at Roxbury, while on an official visit to Lowell, took a Mrs. Patterson with him, and had her board and lodging at the Washington House charged to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Why, the public mouth, which had simply been on a gentle grin before, instantly assumed that peculiar form or shape which is best adapted to a long-drawn whistle of astonishment. Who 'Mrs. Patterson' is, or why the State should pay her expenses as one of the Legislative committee, (her name is at the tail end of it as the members registered themselves at the hotel,) no one can tell. Mr. Marcy once charged the State for mending his breeches, but I believe petticoats have never before been found an item in any bill against the public treasury. Mr. Hiss, who is State Marshal of the Massachusetts Know Nothings, was a perfect Know Nothing during his examination before the Legislative committee, so far as Mrs. Patterson's affair was concerned, and it remains to be seen what disclosures will be made before another committee, having the Lowell case in charge. It has held no public meeting yet. The friends of the State Marshal pronounce the landlord and barkeeper a couple of shabby fellows, for blabbing about the matter at all; and it would not be strange if some appliances were brought to bear, that will induce an essential modification of their unequal statements. Mr. Hiss stands his trial.

His own private explanation is, that a gentleman in the cars placed a lady under his care; that she went to the same hotel with the Nunnery committee; and that, when the bill was made out, he [Mr. H.] told the barkeeper to include the liquor expenses in the bill against the State, while the latter understood him to say the woman's expenses. That functionary will not probably be able to swear which it was, and thus it will not be distinctly proved that Mrs. Patterson was ticketed on the State. It looks bad, after all, that members of the Legislature, who have just been recording their votes in support of the new Maine Law, should be running about on pleasure excursions and drinking liquor at the expense of the Commonwealth. In regard to Mr. Hiss, one cannot but feel commiseration for him. He is a young man; one of good presence, and has a wife and family in the city. An expulsion from the House—a very unusual, if not an entirely unprecedented thing in our New England legislative history—is in contemplation, if his case continues to wear the ugly look it now does. A pamphlet speech of Mr. Hiss, on the Liquor Law, has been recently published, which, during its delivery, took the House quite by surprise, very few members being prepared for such a performance from him. He has been an active debater, it is said, at the Know-Nothing councils.

This whole matter is, of course, a perfect windfall for the Whigs, and other opponents of SAM. They appear determined to turn it to the best political account possible—holding not only the Nunnery committee, but the whole Legislature, whose organ it is, responsible for the doings at Roxbury, Lowell, Worcester, and other places. During a legislative excursion to Hartford, I may as well add, to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Mr. Hiss had a female friend with him, who it is reported, received particular attention from the Governor, who accompanied the members. He must have mistaken her for a lady. The *Post* editorially and poetically alludes to the matter thus: She was loveliness itself, and her manners commensurate with her beauty. While his Excellency proved he was both gallant and discreet, she held very much discourse, which to quote was not discreet. But his Excellency vowed she was the sweetest of his suite!

His bitterly complained—'he, a tailor, ought to know much more of cutting out than a jobber of Milk.' But on the other hand 'twas urged it would be funny if Hiss had all the sport, while the State paid all the money! The Free-Solers in the State, under the name of "Know Somethings," are rapidly obtaining control of the original Know Nothing lodges. It is said they number over a hundred in the State.

A similar separation is taking place in some other States, and I think it must lead to a breaking up of the party, which, in its first demonstrations, seemed to have the power of triumphing everywhere. The old parties, at a most favorable moment, went into the new one on the command or common property principle, and the secret of their success lay in their union keeping together, and being always ready to act as one man.—But the moment one of three old political parties withdraws, (as the Free-Solers are now doing,) the charm, so to call it, or the chief element of success in original Know Nothingism, is in a great measure gone. A withdrawal of the Abolitionists must eventually lead to a withdrawal of one of the other parties; in other words, to a dissolution of the order, and the promoter of new orders, Whig, Democratic and Free Soil. What is this, but going back to the old organizations, kept up by means of secret societies, instead of organizing in every school district, as was the old fashion to do well, this must be the final result. From present indications the old Whig and Free Soil parties will generally act in concert in the Northern national elections.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch, dated Lexington, May 1, 5 o'clock, P. M. that L. B. DICKERSON, Esq., of Scott, was unanimously selected by the Anti-Know Nothing Convention as the Anti-Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this district. He is a sterling Anti-Know Nothing; a firm and consistent Democrat, of statesmanlike and comprehensive views, whose personal popularity is only limited by his personal acquaintance; in the absence of Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, the Anti-Know Nothings could have selected no better banner bearer. We earnestly hope he will have no hesitation in complying with the earnest and unanimous wishes of his numerous personal and political friends.

The Louisville Journal some time since made the assertion that the know nothing party North, was as sound on the slavery question as the Democratic party there. We at the time called on the editor of the Journal for the proof of this, or some reason for the faith that was in him. He has never responded. Why this silence? If he was correct, his proposition is certainly susceptible of proof. Come neighbor, bring out your Northern k. n. that is sound on the slavery question. You cannot find one, not even one of all the know nothings elected to Congress in the Northern States who is not an abolitionist. We will go further, and challenge the k. n. party of Kentucky to mention ONE know nothing elected to Congress by the k. n. who is not pledged to restore the Missouri Compromise, and who is not, in every essential, a full fledged abolitionist TROT HIM OUT, Mr. Journal, 'or forever after hold your peace.'

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.

As a SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it. The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits. \*See advertisement in another column. April 19, 1855-8-41.

## NOTICES.

On the 1st day of May, 1855, by Rev. S. W. Lynd, HIRAM WOOD, Esq., to Miss LOUISA B. CLARK, both of Scott county, Ky.

With the above notice we received 'material aid,' which was far from being hard to take. May health, happiness and domestic felicity be the lot of our esteemed friend and his fair lady; and may he be as successful in the political field—in the race for legislative honors and emoluments, as he has been in the field of Cupid—in the race for youth, beauty and worth.

Wedded love is founded on esteem. Which the fair merits of the mind engage. For those are charms that never can decay; But time which gives new whiteness to the swan, Improves their lustre.

## 1776

## THE CONTINENTAL VOCALISTS!

MESSRS. Huntington, Franklin, Finkle and Smith, take pleasure in announcing to their Georgetown friends a Quartette Concert, at APOLLO HALL, On Thursday Evening, May 3d, being most positively their last appearance this season. Tickets 50 cents.—Concert at 8 o'clock. May 3-11.

## "THAT CROWD"

WHO buy cheap, good, white meal are advised that 300 bushels have just been received at the Provision Depot of S. Y. KEENE. May 4, 1855-11-11.

## MULES FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale sixty-four Mules—two and three years old. They have been well kept through the past winter, and are in good condition. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to make application soon. WILLIAM SNYDER, Petersburg, Boone Co., Ky. May 2, 1855-10-51.

## TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to remove from town, will offer all his personal and real estate for sale at

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

on Saturday, the 19th of May. For particulars see bills. All persons indebted to me are hereby notified to come forward and settle up forthwith by cash, or note, or other valid mode, before the day of sale, or they will be paid by me at my own risk. T. V. ROY AND SONS, May 3, 1855-11-11.



ONE, Paris: W. A. WEBSTER, Cynthiana,  
and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.  
March 1, 1885-1-ly.

**CAUTION EXTRA!**

THOSE of our Customers who have been extor-  
ting us an unreasonable length of time we must  
advise, that if they do not come forward promptly  
and give us satisfaction, they may expect to be  
served upon by an officer of the Law. "Give us  
money," and we have not the money to give them  
internally dunning.

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.